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## GOVERNOR TO BE URGED TO RE-SUBMIT WEST TEXAS BILL

Governor Neff Will Be Urged To Resubmit the West Texas A. & M. Bill at Called Session of Legislature—Resolutions Adopted Demanding Governor Submit the Redistricting Subject.

(Fort Worth Star-Telegram)

Sweetwater, Texas, April 7.—Resolutions demanding that the governor back up his submission of the redistricting subject to the legislature for redistricting during the called session were offered at the banquet here last night of representatives of West Texas towns which met to protest the veto of the bill creating an A. & M. College for West Texas. The sentiment among the early arrivals for the meeting was against the division of the state.

Many delegates instead of a secession movement declared that they favored withholding of their tax payments to the state government until there is an equitable system of taxation which will not bear heaviest upon West Texas and until West Texas has an adequate representation in the legislature.

### LETTERS APPROVE POSITION

President Manroe of the Young Men's Business League of Sweetwater, who first voiced the possibility of a separate state after Governor Neff vetoed the West Texas A. & M. College bill, said yesterday that he has received letters from very portion of this section of Texas, endorsing his stand.

Editor Roberts of the Sweetwater Reporter has also received similar assurances. Telephone messages received yesterday from Plainview, Abilene, Colorado, and as far east as Fort Worth are that the people are behind the purposes of the Sweetwater meeting.

### RESUBMISSION OF BILL FAVORED.

Representative R. M. Chitwood of Nolan county said that he believed the governor ought to resubmit the entire West Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College matter, and give the legislature proper time in which to thoroughly consider the matter.

Chitwood expressed the opinion that the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas is now in the worst possible location and he suggests that, with conditions in the dreadful condition that Governor Neff painted them, that now would be a good time to stop any further appropriations for the Bryan institution and that it be eventually moved to North Texas.

Chitwood was on the penitentiary investigating committee and during the work of that committee it visited Huntsville, where the penitentiary is located and where the Sam Houston Normal is. Chitwood would have the normal moved from Huntsville because of its proximity to the penitentiary.

### FORT WORTH ENDORSES MOVE

Roscoe Ady is here representing the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. He stated that Fort Worth is with West Texas in its protest at the action of the governor and its efforts to get a square deal.

A telegram was received from Joe Burkett, Eastland county representative, saying he would be unable to attend, but offering his co-operation in anything that the meeting may see fit to do.

Representative King of Throckmorton county sent a telegram warning of any radical movements, but urged that the West Texans take a firm and positive stand. King took the position that the governor may be induced to resubmit the A. & M. bill.

## 621,000,000 BUSHELS IS THE FORECAST FOR WINTER WHEAT CROP

(By Associated Press)

Washington, April 7.—The United States Department of Agriculture today forecasts the winter wheat crop at 621,000,000 bushels, basing the estimate upon conditions of the crop on April 1st which was 91 per cent of normal. This was an increase of 3.10 points in the crop condition from December 1st of last year to April 1st of this year compared with average decline of 4.8 points for those dates during last ten years. The production forecast is based upon average planted last fall with the assumption of the average abandonment and the average influences on the crop up to harvest time. Winter wheat conditions in the principle producing states was Missouri, 93; Nebraska, 93; Kansas, 88; Texas, 88; Ohio, 87; Indiana, 89; Illinois, 96; Michigan, 90; Washington, 100.

### MISS SIMS CHOSEN DUCHESS

Miss Kathleen Sims, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Sims Jr. and one of Bryan's favorite daughters has been chosen Duchess to represent Bryan at the "Battle of Flowers" in San Antonio on April 21st. Miss Sims will reflect honor and credit on her home town and today she is receiving congratulations from her many friends for this lovely and deserved compliment paid her.

For job printing phone 36.

## M. J. Tremont Wholesale and Retail

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We sell FEED for less than any one else.

See us before you buy.

## LEGISLATURE WILL BE ASKED TO ESTABLISH NEW REFORMATORY

Dallas, Texas, April 7.—The crying need of Texas at present is for a woman's reformatory, Dr. Carrie W. Smith, superintendent of the Girls' Training School at Gainesville, said yesterday in an address which she made before the City Federation, discussing the proposed removal of the training school from Gainesville and the establishment of the woman's reformatory at its present quarters. "The hope of Texas lies in the women who have ideals," Dr. Smith declared. "They will not be content with public institutions that merely 'get by' without providing for all classes. It is to them that we look for help in securing a reform school for adult women."

Prior to Dr. Smith's talk in the regular monthly business meeting of the federation was held. Reports were made by the chairman of committees. The cotton campaign was endorsed by the federation. Mrs. J. G. Hilbert, president of the Housewives' Chamber of Commerce, was present, and expressed her appreciation of the endorsement. Mrs. Virginia K. Johnson made a short talk in behalf of the mothers' memorial to be built at Southern Methodist University. Mrs. Clara V. Wheat told briefly of the coming art exhibit and an appeal was made by the Arts Club for membership on the last day of the drive. The Texas Federation Precinct Year Book, compiled by Mrs. W. C. Martin, was distributed.

### Women Criminals

In opening her talk on the need for a woman's reformatory in Texas, Dr. Smith submitted to the audience over 200 clippings from daily papers of Texas showing that in the last six months 200 and more women in the State were found guilty of having committed crimes such as murder, attempt to murder, infant murder, theft and felony. "The terrible part of it all is that we have no place to send these women. They can not be placed in the training school after they become eighteen years of age. There should and must be a woman's reformatory to which these women can be sent for the necessary length of time, and where they can be taught to become useful citizens. At present many of these women are released on suspended sentence, chiefly for reason that there is no place to put them. Persons on suspended sentence are not reforming. The lectures given them in the courtroom do little or no good. Reformation is a slow, painstaking and scientific process, and can not be accomplished unless tried under favorable circumstances. If Texas women intend to meet their responsibility to the children of the State, something must be done for the delinquent adult."

The concrete plan for alleviation of the distressing situation was outlined by Dr. Smith as follows: "The training school Gainesville is located on a 160-acre tract of land, eight miles from the Oklahoma border and badly situated to serve the State as a school for children under eighteen, as they are always tempted to escape from the school and go across the border. There is no law affecting extraditing of children under eighteen, but those over eighteen are affected by such a law. Therefore, that is one point in favor of changing the training school at Gainesville to woman's reformatory. Other reasons are that the tract of land bears fruit, berries and vegetables, which older women could be in quantities enough to furnish half of the eleemosynary institutions of the State."

### Bills to Be Printed

"The girls' training school should be built near the center of the State where the best medical attention could be secured for the girls. In the five years I have been at the head of the school, only two girls who were admitted stood a perfect physical examination. We want to build this school near Dallas, probably three or four miles from the city, on some pipe. The plan in view is to build a number of small cottages, each to house eight girls and a motherly director. It is hoped that each girl might have her own room, to give training in her own life and avoid contagion of disease. This training school would cost about \$200,000, but what should that matter to the fifth richest State in the Union when it means the saving of innumerable children?"

Dr. Smith distributed copies of the bills calling for the removal of the training school and the establishment of the woman's reformatory. She said these bills will be presented to the called session of the Legislature in June. Dr. Smith left yesterday for Cleburne, where she delivered an address last night.

### TWO HOMES BURGLARIZED

Two homes not more than two blocks from main street have been burglarized in broad open daylight this week. In one home ten dollars in money was stolen, and the next afternoon the same house was entered again and the dresser drawers in both rooms pulled out and ransacked, but nothing was missed, as there was no money on the place at that time. The same day, another home was entered in the afternoon, money and jewelry stolen and the house searched over. Not a clue is evident as to who the burglar was.

## BRYAN COUNTRY CLUB RECEPTION WAS BRILLIANT SUCCESS

Amid brilliant scenes, handsome appointments, music by the Aggieband, gorgeous decorations and floral offerings about one thousand members and visitors of the Bryan Country Club celebrated the opening by a real royal reception on Friday evening, April 1, from 8 p. m. to 2 a. m. Saturday and the appointments in all details were complete and commendatory. The handsome Club House was begun on April 6, 1920, and completed on April 1, 1921, and rivals any club house in the South for a town the size of Bryan and College. This verdict was given to the Eagle by such well-informed men as Col. Clarence Ousley, of Bryan; Judge J. F. Felton, of Hearne; Postmaster C. B. McCollum, of Waco; Major W. E. Thomason, of Nacogdoches; Senator J. R. Astin, of Mumfords, and visitors from Navasota, Waco, Austin, McKinney, Houston, Hearne and other cities. At the proper time Mr. Travis B. Bryan introduced District Judge Wilbur C. Davis, who on behalf of the following board of directors extended a cordial welcome to all the visitors from College and Bryan and other cities: J. W. Batts, Wilson Bradley, Travis B. Bryan, C. M. Cole, W. H. Cole, J. E. Covey, J. S. Doane, R. W. Howell, M. H. James, M. B. Parker, O. E. Saunders, Jno. C. Vick and A. M. Waldrop. Judge Davis paid a particular compliment to the officers and members who had succeeded in making a success of the \$40,000 Club House.

After the speech of Judge Davis about one hundred couples participated in the grand march led by the president and followed by the directors and was brilliant indeed. Dancing was participated in until 2 o'clock Saturday morning. The arrangement committee, Messrs. Travis B. Bryan, J. E. Covey and O. E. Saunders gave much time to all the details and are to be congratulated on their success and the happy culmination of all the festivities.

The club house is typically Southern style, with broad galleries, beam ceilings and wide openings, as well as lavish floor space. Huge open fireplaces with handsome brick mantels give a home-like air to the reception and dining rooms and with the wall tints of buff and dark oak woodwork throughout makes a perfect background for the lavish furnishings and lends itself successfully to the decorations. There are reception suites and dressing rooms for both women and men, a large reception hall, dining room, porch breakfast room, pantries, kitchen and every needed convenience for an ideal club house.

The club house will never look more beautiful than on this the opening night with its decorations of wonderful spring blossoms and roses. The dining room proved the piece de resistance for here it was the committee, Messdames W. S. Howell, Milton B. Parker, Tyler Haswell, A. M. Waldrop, W. W. Kraft and B. Youngblood had produced the most beautiful combinations and effects in every detail. The long luncheon table in the center of the room brought forth expressions of delight from every guest with its central mound built of gorgeous red roses and our own state flower, the blue bonnet and clustered at either end were smaller mounds of red blossoms, from which peeped forth crystal candle sticks with red tapers making a rarely beautiful table adornment. The mantle was banked in red roses and also held crystal candle sticks and red tapers. Here it was each guest was served with strawberry brick ice cream and home-made angel food cake.

As has been stated in the Eagle the club house is of reinforced concrete and cost \$40,000 and was begun on April 6, 1920, and completed on Friday, April 1. The house has all the modern conveniences, water, lights and a modern cafe, including 100 acres of land, a twenty-five acre lake with stock with fish, concrete swimming pool containing 150,000 gallons of water, a nine hole golf course, tennis courts, children's play grounds and over \$1,000 in evergreens now planted and growing are some of the accomplishments of the past year. The club is limited to 200 stock members and 100 associate members with the following officers: R. W. Howell, president; J. S. Doane, vice president; O. E. Saunders, secretary; Travis B. Bryan, treasurer, and Donald Morrison, manager. The following are the members of the club:

## CONVICTED OF LIBEL ALSUP FILES APPEAL

(By Associated Press)  
Austin, April 7.—Fisher Alsup, who was convicted of libel in county court of McLellan county in connection with statements affecting the reputation of Pat Neff, governor, filed an appeal in the court of criminal appeals today.

### BRYAN NEGRO KILLED

IN FORT WORTH  
Sheriff L. E. Morehead received a telegram last night from Fort Worth to notify Allen Martin, a negro living on Route 6 that his son had been killed in Fort Worth last night and for him to come for the body. No particulars were given.

## SAY CATTLE SUFFER IN MENTAL ANGUISH

(By Associated Press)

New York, April 7.—Cattle suffer "mental anguish" when they see one another slaughtered at abattoirs, according to officials of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which soon will sponsor legislation designed to have each animal killed outside the presence of others. Hogs, sheep and other dumb meat producers likewise are sensitive to bloodshed and are terrorized by such practices, the Society contends.

Among the reforms which the organization will seek to effect by legislation is abolishing of the practice of "casing" animals before slaughter. This consists of binding their hind legs with rope or chain and then hauling them up with a windlass so that their head and foreparts suspend downward. While dangling in this position the throats of the beasts are cut, the Society asserts.

### CHARGES BRAZOS COUNTY WITH EVADING TAXES

(Fort Worth Star Telegram)

"The present high State tax should and doubtless will, call attention of the taxpayers of Texas to the urgent need of a more equitable distribution of the burden of conducting the State government," says a pamphlet issued by the secretary of the State Tax Assessors' Association. "Under our present system, however, 154 counties of the State are being taxed for approximately three and one-half million dollars per annum over and above their rightful share, while ninety-four counties are escaping approximately three and one-half millions of the taxes they rightfully should pay."

The pamphlet might have added that if one would draw a line along the east boundary of Wichita County and continue it down the map to a point just north of San Antonio, 112 of the 154 counties that are paying this excess of taxation would be found west of that line, including the Panhandle. The great bulk of the counties that are paying more than their proportionate share of taxes are west of the ninety-eighth meridian. The great bulk of the counties which, through ridiculously low assessments, have been dodging taxes for years, are in East Texas. When it is considered that all of the counties in which there are cities of any size are among the 154 paying an excess, it will be seen that the counties in East Texas which pay a just share of the taxes are few and far between. Incidentally, Brazos county, where the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College is located, is one of the tax-dodging counties.

Let it be clearly understood that even if taxes were equalized, so that each county paid a just proportion of the total revenue raised by the State, it would still be true that West Texas receives very little back for what it pays in taxes. What the situation discloses is that in spite of the fact that it is the people of East Texas who receive the greatest amount of benefit from the State institutions and the expending of State revenue, the people of that section do not pay a just portion of the revenue of the State.

Not only do they escape paying a just share of the general revenue, but they do not pay a just share of the taxes that go into the state school fund. In many cases they receive a greater share of the school revenue than they contribute, which means that in addition to bearing an unjust share of the general revenue, the people of West Texas actually contribute to the support of the common schools of East Texas.

This situation is entirely independent of the failure of the State government to give adequate attention to the needs of West Texas and the indifference exhibited toward those needs as exemplified by the veto of West Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College bill by Gov. Neff. Even if it were cured by an equalization of the taxes, it would still be true that West Texas gets little for the taxes it pays. When it is added to this policy of indifference and neglect, and to the fact that West Texas is without adequate representation in the State Senate through the failure to redistrict the State in twenty years, it amounts to an addition of insult to injury.

Incidentally, in order that Fort Worth might understand how intimately interested they ought to be in this particular phase of the question, it might be pointed out that Tarrant county contributes an excess to the State revenue of about \$250,000 a year.

The veto of the West Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College bill by Governor Neff has served to bring about renewed interest in this question of tax equalization, for it is decidedly one of the major grievances of West Texas. And in this, as in many other matters, the interests of West Texas and of Fort Worth are identical.

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price, full particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

## REPUBLICAN CONGRESS IS FACED WITH TARIFF ISSUE

Congress Will Meet Monday, April 11 In Special Session—The Tariff Is An Old Political Issue and Was Only Sidetracked by the War

(By Associated Press)

Washington, April 7.—Many a musty oddity of forgotten tariff statutes has been turned up by a search of the capitol archives. This has disclosed that the first congress assembled under the Constitution faced the same problem as will the Sixty-Seventh when it meets Monday, April 11—that of enacting a tariff law. The first tariff act was passed on July 4, 1789. Its formal title statement of purpose—"for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States"—carried a bluntness which statesmen for the next hundred years were to avoid.

"It is necessary for the support of the government," this first congress said, "for the discharge of debts of the United States and for the encouragement and protection of manufacturers that a duty be laid upon goods, wares and merchandise imported." It was just 109 years, the compilation shows, before such a straightforward statement of purpose about "encouraging and protecting manufacturers" would be made again in an import tax statute, though the purpose is most evidently behind most of the scores of following acts. So simple was the first bill that it required only two pages of the committee print against more than 100 for the Payne-Aldrich act of 1909. Too simple, it probably was, for a year later—August 10, 1790—congress passed "An Act making further provision for the payment of debts of the United States."

More deftly, the purpose of the next tariff bill as it passed on March 2, 1792, was stated to be "for the raising of a farther sum of money for the protection of frontiers," evading any remarks about protection of industries. Its duties were increased, and one duty imposed was "on coal, per bushel, four and one half cents." Two years later the famous Tripoli troubles arose and congress, on March 26, 1794, passed "An Act to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers." This act slapped on a general increase of 2 1-2 and 10 per cent ad valorem duties. The statute stated itself to be temporary, for one year, but the title proved to be too good to be wasted. Year by year, after, clear up to 1813, congress reiterated its laudable purpose, re-enacted its increased schedules, and announced it was going after the Barbary pirates with a continuation of the tariff for another twelve months.

In 1813, however, the nation went to war with Great Britain, and in a hasty and brief paragraph of statute, congress announced "an additional duty of 100 per cent on all permanent duties" to be collected for the duration of hostilities. The tax on imported salt, incidentally, got up to 20 cents a pound.

This was about the end of the early tariff era, according to the compilation. For the next forty years, most of the acts were labelled "to reduce duties." This they plainly did, for the salt tax was placed at 10 cents a bushel. Congress was fruitful of enactments "to release from duty iron prepared for railways," and the like. Presidential proclamations reduced schedules even further. One dated February 25, 1858, noted that "vessels and subjects of His Holiness the Pope" were no longer to be charged higher customs rates, because reciprocity with the Holy See had been arranged.

But the tariff came back with the beginning of the Civil War. Congress on March 2, 1861, passed "An Act to provide for payment of outstanding treasury notes." It was composed of 26 pages of tariff schedules. This length foreshadowed the modern era. With misplaced optimism, on July 14, 1862, congress asserted it had passed "An Act increasing, temporarily, the duties on imports. The succeeding war enactments took the word temporary completely out of the congressional tax-laying vocabulary.

With the end of the Civil War, acts reducing import duties went into effect, but on March 3, 1883, when the modern political controversy over tariff was well under way, the title was almost as politely evasive as the version about the Barbary pirates. It was called "An Act to reduce internal taxation." One or two measures designed as reductions intervened, and then congress came back, after a century, to speak as straightforwardly under President McKinley, in 1897 as it had under President Washington. The tariff label officially was "An Act to encourage the industries of the United States." The Payne-Aldrich law, enacted some 16 years later, used almost exactly the same words, while preliminary drafts of the majority proposals to come before the new congress which meets a week hence indicate that the McKinley-Washington precedent will be respected again.

### BABY DROWNED IN BUCKET OF WATER

(By Associated Press)

Lockhart, Tex., Apr. 7.—The eleven month old baby boy of Enton Honzolak was drowned in a bucket of water at Dilworth Tuesday. While the mother was outside feeding chickens the lad sat on the side of a half filled bucket playing in the water and when the mother returned she found the child head foremost in the bucket dead.

A shipment by mail of 1,000 newly hatched chickens passed through the Sweetwater, Texas, postoffice recently, coming from Bowie, Texas.

## MANY DEATHS DUE TO HEART FAILURE

Austin, Texas, April 7.—The report of the Texas State Board of Health shows there were 189 deaths from heart disease during the month of March, 1921. Of this number, 163 were among the white population and twenty-six among the negroes. It has been shown by statistics that there is more rheumatism during March, April and May than at any other time of the year according to Dr. Manton M. Carrick, State Health Officer. Acute rheumatism is the chief cause of heart disease.

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**Bryan Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Co.**

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We have now received our stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, etc., and have gotten our prices down to such low prices that you don't have to buy from catalogue houses, but can buy them as cheap from us as you can from the catalogue houses. We presume that you would rather buy your goods from your home merchant than to send off for them, provided you can buy them as cheap. In trading with us you have the opportunity of seeing the quality of the goods before buying them. Below we quote you prices on a few of the good things we have to offer you:

Good Dress Gingham, beautiful patterns	13½c
Extra Dress Gingham, beautiful patterns	17½c
Good Apron Gingham	14c
Good Brown Domestic	12½
Best Brown Domestic	15c
Good Mat Ticking	17½c
Best Mat Ticking	22½c
Good Bleached Domestic	16½c
Best Shirting, assorted colors	20c
Good Percales	15c and 20c
Good Huck Toweling	17½
Good Huck Towels	15c, 20c, and 25c
Good Bath Towels	20c, and 25c
Ladies' Union Suits, good quality	50c
Ladies' Vests, good quality	17½
Ladies' Hose	15c, 25c, 35c and 50c
Misses' Hose	15c, 25c and 35c
Men's Sox	15c, 25c, 35c and 50c
Ladies' Work Shoes, solid leather	\$3.00, \$4.00
Ladies' Dress Shoes, solid leather	\$3.75, \$5.00, \$7.50
Men's Work Shoes, solid leather	\$3.50, \$4.50
Men's Dress Shoes	\$4.00, \$5.00, \$7.50
Boys' Dress Shoes	\$2.50, \$3.50
Misses' Dress Shoes	\$2.50, \$3.50
Men's Good Overalls	\$1.35
Boys' Good Overalls	85c, \$1.00
Boys' Knee Pants	75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50
Boys' Suits	\$6.50, \$7.50, \$10.00
Men's and Young Men's Suits, newest styles	\$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00

Bring this list with you, we have the goods at these prices; goods that will give you satisfaction.

We could buy goods that we could sell you cheaper than the above prices, but they would not give you satisfaction.

## WEBB BROS.

## STATE OF TEXAS CAN BE DIVIDED INTO A NUMBER OF STATES

(By H. Sillman Evans)

Fort Worth, Texas, April 6.—Division of Texas into two states, one to be known as the State of West Texas, can be brought about under the treaty provisions under which Texas was admitted to the Federal Union, but the process will be long and tedious in performance. It also will be fraught with many constitutional questions, and will even involve international law inasmuch as the treaty of 1845, under which Texas came into the United States of America as a state, is a treaty duly executed between two independent republics—the United States of America and the Republic of Texas. It is upon the basis of this treaty that President W. C. Manroe of the Young Men's Business League of Sweetwater, will present a plea for division at the meeting of West Texas citizens which will be held at Sweetwater Wednesday night. The meeting will be for the purpose of acting upon the veto, by Governor Pat M. Neff, of the bill creating the West Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. President Manroe and others are advocates of division, and the terms of the treaty are the basis upon which the proponents of division rest their propaganda.

### Treaty of 1845

Although the treaty was not written by diplomats sitting in conference, it is known as the treaty under which the Republic of Texas became a state in the American Union. The treaty is a joint resolution adopted by the Congress of the United States February 28, 1845, and it was approved by President Polk, whose election came after a campaign in which the annexation of Texas was one of the principal issues and during which Polk advocated annexation, on March 1. The terms of the treaty were agreed to by the Congress of Texas June 18 and by a convention at Austin on July 4. Thus, the American Independence Day has a dual meaning to Texas. Division of Texas is discussed in Section Third, of Article Two, of that resolution. That section follows:

"Third—New states of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said state, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And such states as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of Thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union or without slavery, as the people of each state asking admission may desire. And in such state or states as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude, (except for crime), shall be prohibited.

### Two Issues Presented

The outstanding issues presented in this article, in regard to the division

of Texas, are two: First, that the division of Texas may be brought about only by the consent of the state and second that the division of the state and the admission of the new state into the Union, must be "under the provisions of the Federal Constitution."

"By the consent of said State is a broad term, and it involves either legislative or suffrage consent. Either a joint resolution, adopted by both branches of the Texas Legislature, authorizing the divisions of the State, or a vote of the people for the division of the State, will be necessary. Admission of States into the Federal Union is discussed in the following language: "Admission and formation of new states: New states may be admitted by the Congress into the Union; but no new states shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the state concerned as well as of the Congress."

### Clause May Prohibit

The clause "but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state" stands separate and to itself as a part of the section quoted. The semi-colon is important, and in any legal controversy which may result from any sort of a division issue the semicolon will play probably a determining part. Inasmuch as the semicolon makes the clause just quoted a separate one, and by its terms an inhibitive provision of the Constitution, rather than one of a number of qualifying clauses to the first clause of the section, it may be construed to mean that once a state is admitted into the Union its boundaries are inviolable, and that in fact "no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any."

The fact remains, however, that Texas was an independent republic and gave up its absolute sovereignty, submitting to that of the United States, by solemn treaty, and that treaty provides for such division. The question of whether the Constitution can be amended by treaty is beside the point. If the treaty is valid and Texas actually a part of the Union in law as well as in fact, the provision for division is valid.

The question of whether the phrase is separate or is to be read in relation to the phrase "without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of Congress," is really of no practical importance so far as the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Legislature and of Congress is concerned. It is the prevailing competent opinion that whether the phrase stands alone or not, it would be necessary to obtain the consent of both to divide the state.

### Fight for Admission

Texas applied for admission into the Union in August, 1837, and during a special session of Congress beginning in the following month, William S. Preston of South Carolina introduced in the Senate a resolution admitting Texas into the Union. It was tabled by a vote of 24 to 14. From that time until the annexation was accomplished in December, 1845, the subject became a political issue.

The slavery question was involved,

the North opposing the admission of Texas because it would greatly increase the extent of slave territory, Texas having permitted slavery within its borders. An annexation treaty was concluded on April 12, 1844, by John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State, but it was rejected by the Senate by a vote of 16 yeas to 35 nays. It then became an issue in the Presidential campaign of 1844, which resulted in the election of James C. Polk, a Southern annexationist, under whose administration Texas was admitted into the Union.

The question of dividing the State was part of the slavery question and was in the form of a compromise. It was provided that new States formed from that part of Texas north of the Missouri Compromise line would be non-slave States, and slavery should be optional in States formed South of that line.

## Indigestion

Many persons, otherwise vigorous and healthy, are bothered occasionally with indigestion. The effects of a disordered stomach on the system are dangerous, and prompt treatment of indigestion is important. "The only medicine I have needed has been something to aid digestion and clean the liver," writes Mr. Fred Ashby, a McKinney, Texas, farmer. "My medicine is

Thedford's

## BLACK-DRAUGHT

For indigestion and stomach trouble of any kind, I have never found anything that touches the spot, like Black-Draught. I take it in broken doses after meals. For a long time I tried pills, which gripped and didn't give the good results. Black-Draught liver medicine is easy to take, easy to keep, inexpensive."

Get a package from your drugist today—Ask for and insist upon Thedford's—the only genuine.

Get it today.

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Thedford's

BLACK-DRAUGHT

For indigestion and stomach trouble of any kind, I have never found anything that touches the spot, like Black-Draught. I take it in broken doses after meals. For a long time I tried pills, which gripped and didn't give the good results. Black-Draught liver medicine is easy to take, easy to keep, inexpensive."

Get a package from your drugist today—Ask for and insist upon Thedford's—the only genuine.

Get it today.

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Thedford's

BLACK-DRAUGHT

For indigestion and stomach trouble of any kind, I have never found anything that touches the spot, like Black-Draught. I take it in broken doses after meals. For a long time I tried pills, which gripped and didn't give the good results. Black-Draught liver medicine is easy to take, easy to keep, inexpensive."

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## PERSONAL MENTION

(From Saturday's Daily)

Mr. A. W. Kinnard is in Austin on business for the State Department of Agriculture.

Col. Clarence Ousley left for Paris on business today.

C. M. Evans, of A. & M. College left this morning for Fort Worth on business.

Mr. Ben Calhoun, of Houston, a former citizen of Bryan, was here Friday to attend the Country Club reception.

A. B. McSwain, prominent planter of Rock Prairie is in town today and was a pleasant caller at the Eagle office.

Mrs. Emma L. Jumper and daughter, Gladys Marie, of Rockdale arrived yesterday to join her son, Cecil, who has a position with the Eagle. They will make Bryan their home in the future and have rooms on West 24th Street.

Ex-Senator Bob Astin, of Mumfords, was here to attend the Bryan Country Club reception Friday evening.

Mrs. W. H. Brewer of Houston arrived today to attend the Brockman-Lebo wedding tomorrow at 10 a. m. and to visit her sister, Mrs. F. H. Brockman and Mrs. Leona Simpson.

County Commissioner E. B. Holland, of Millican is in town today.

J. M. Closs, of Steep Hollow, was in town Saturday and called on the Eagle. Mr. Closs says the cold weather has retarded farming operations in Brazos county some but the warm weather will bring out the vegetables soon.

Judge and Mrs. J. Felton Lane and Mrs. Reed of Hearne were among the out of town visitors to attend the opening of the Country Club House on Friday evening.

M. S. Mial from his farm home in the Brazos bottom was here Friday night to attend the reception of the opening of the Country Club House.

Miss Winnie Stout, a teacher in the consolidated school at College went to Houston Friday for a short visit to relatives.

Miss Kathleen Sims arrived Friday from State University to spend the week end with Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McKenzie and to attend the opening of the Country Club last night.

Mrs. E. S. Enfant of Navasota was a visitor in Bryan yesterday.

Mrs. J. W. Burrows of Millican was in Bryan yesterday.

Mrs. H. Johnson and little daughter Leila Gladys of Millican were in Bryan Friday attending the Inter-scholastic meet which was held at the court house.

R. E. Neco of Chicago was in Bryan Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Berry of Waco were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will S. Higgs for the opening entertainment at the Bryan Country Club and are week-end guests at the Higgs home.

Mr. and Mrs. Berry are receiving royal welcome from their many friends in Bryan.

Mrs. David D. Vinson of Houston accompanied her brother Ben Calhoun to Bryan yesterday for the big Club opening entertainment last night and remained for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. M. H. James.

Miss Maybelle Allen of Calvert is the guest of Bryan friends for a few days. She will also visit her sister, Mrs. D. Milner at College before returning to her home.

Miles B. Lebo arrived last night from Laredo, and tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Brockman, will wed their daughter Miss Gussie Brockman. The newly married couple will depart on the I. & G. N. train at 11 a. m. for Laredo where they will make their future home.

Miss Lena Wooten, daughter of Mrs. W. P. Wooten of this city, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Bryan Hospital yesterday, is reported as doing very well this morning, and resting easy.

Miss Rowena Rhodes came up from Houston yesterday to attend the entertainment last night at the Country Club. She is a guest of Mrs. Hal Saunders.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Moore returned today to their home in Austin after a delightful visit in this city with Mrs. J. N. Cole and family on east 24th street.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Butler left Saturday on a visit to their former home at Groesbeck.

Misses Ola Henry and Jewel Broach of Tabor are the week-end guests of relatives and friends in Bryan.

Mrs. Waite Hoyt returned to her home in Houston Friday after a delightful visit to Mrs. Mac Dotson.

(From Monday's Daily)

E. H. Astin returned Saturday from a ten days stay in Washington, D. C., where he and Mrs. Astin went on a visit to their daughter, Miss Onah Astin, who is attending school at National Park Seminary. Mr. and Mrs. Astin and Miss Onah spent the Easter holidays in New York City. Mrs. Astin returned to Washington for a two weeks' longer visit before returning to Texas.

Miss Gracie Morehead, who for the past few months has made her home in Port Arthur where she holds a responsible office position, is in Bryan for a short visit with relatives and friends.

Mrs. W. E. Saunders returned Saturday from a delightful visit to her daughter, Mrs. R. M. Gordon in Houston.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Covey, Mrs. E. B. Elliott and Jane Elliott were among those from Bryan who attended the Brazos county Sunday school convention at Tabor Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Perkins of McKinney, Miss Clara Perkins and Lola Fort, both of Hockaday school Dallas, who have been here spending the Easter holidays with Mrs. O. H. Astin returned home last night. While here they were the inspiration for many spend-the-day parties and informal social courtesies.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Fountain visited in Hearne today.

Miss Margaret Cooper of Houston,

who was the week-end guest of Miss Elaine Bizzell at College, returned today to her home.

Miss Roland Hood will attend the Organized Class Convention in Austin on Wednesday and Thursday for this week as a representative from the Friendship Bible class of the Baptist Sunday school of this city.

Mrs. Ira Gooch of Navasota and Mr. and Mrs. Ed L. Stacy of Houston were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Buchanan for the day, having motored up from Navasota this morning. They returned this afternoon.

E. B. Elliott returned today from a business trip to Eldorado, Ark.

Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Tucker of Navasota spent Sunday with Mrs. L. H. Tucker.

Milton Darwin has gone to Fort Worth on business.

Mrs. Fannie Davis has returned to her home in Houston after spending the week-end with relatives and friends here.

C. L. Baker Jr. and W. J. Franklin spent Sunday in Temple.

A. D. Alexander of Ennis is a visitor in Bryan for a few days.

Mrs. W. A. Brewer returned to her home in Houston Sunday after attending the Lebo-Brockman wedding. She was accompanied home by her sister, Mrs. S. H. Brockman for a few days.

Misses Beulah and Elzie Freeman were here Sunday from their farm home in the Brazos bottom to visit their aunt, Mrs. J. B. Priddy.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Priddy, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Crenshaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Dean, Misses Sarah Williams, Maud Bookout, Pearl Fullerton, Mesdames T. R. Batte, George Butner, Lelia Evans and Rev. C. B. Thompson were among those from Bryan who went to Tabor Sunday to attend the Brazos County Sunday School convention.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Julius Groginsky left Sunday for Jacksonville, Texas, in response to a message from his brother who is drilling a "wild cat" well, stating the pay sand had been reached and that the well was expected to be brought in as a producer immediately.

Mr. A. W. Kinnard, who is with the State Department of Agriculture in Austin is at home on a visit to his family.

N. G. Rich of Navasota was in Bryan on business Monday.

Misses Ruby and Lillie White and brother, Louis White, left yesterday for Navasota where they will make their home in the future.

Mrs. H. R. Ousley went to Houston yesterday for a visit to relatives and friends.

G. H. Echols returned to his home in Iowa yesterday after a short visit to Bryan. Mr. Echols formerly lived in Bryan and he was given a glad welcome by his old time friends.

Mrs. R. P. Robbins, of Fort Worth, state chairman of Home Economics and state pure food inspector, will address the Campus Study Club this afternoon at their regular meeting at College. While here Mrs. Robbins is a guest of Mrs. Floy Dansby.

Only girls from the High School are eligible to be Queen of the May Fete but make your selections now and work and rally support for the young lady of your choice.

C. A. Harris has returned from a business trip to Navasota.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Perry, of Navasota, are in Bryan today. Mr. Perry came up to look over the new machine of the Bryan Automatic Shoe Polishing company.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Lee have rented rooms in the Dave Munday's cottage on East 26th street and gone to house-keeping.

Walter J. Coulter went to Hearne today to meet his mother, Mrs. J. W. Coulter, who is returning from a ten days' visit to her son, Dr. Hiram P. Coulter and family in Rockdale.

Mrs. C. L. Bryant, of Ashdown, Ark., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Moore at their home on West 26th street.

Mrs. James Mullaine of Houston is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Webb Howell and other relatives and friends in Bryan. Mrs. Mullaine is remembered in Bryan as Miss Ruth Friley, and many friends are giving her a cordial welcome.

Rev. H. W. Trainum of the First Christian church of Bryan, is visiting friends and relatives in East Tennessee. He will be absent from the city several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sankey Park celebrated the first anniversary of their marriage Monday from 4 to 6 p. m. at their home in the southern party of the city. A full account of the delightful affair will appear in the society columns of the Eagle.

Mrs. Ray Wright and little daughter, Sue, who have been in Austin for a three weeks' visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Click, are expected to arrive home Thursday. Mrs. Click will accompany them and will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Seale at Benchley.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hood, of Stamford, stopped over in Bryan today for a short visit with friends before going on to Houston where they will make their home in future. Mr. Hood having accepted a responsible position in a Houston bank. While in Bryan Mr. and Mrs. Hood were the guests of Miss Cora Garth at the home of her mother, Mrs. Fannie Garth, on south Bryan street.

Mrs. J. Asher Wilkins, of Houston, arrived today for a visit to her daughter, Mrs. G. S. Parker, Jr., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Parker on south College avenue.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Judge W. C. Davis is in Franklin presiding over the Robertson county district court.

J. W. Buchanan went to East Texas Tuesday on business.

Representative Lee J. Rountree is in Austin on official business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Marquis have gone to Galveston for a few days' visit.

S. J. Gallagher has gone to Houston for a visit to friends.

E. N. Black of San Antonio was

in Bryan on business Tuesday.

Dr. W. A. Smith of Millican was a visitor in Bryan yesterday.

A. J. Edwards of Millican was a business visitor in Bryan Tuesday.

F. D. Fuller went to Houston Tuesday in the interest of The Feed Control of A. and M. College.

J. B. Beers has gone to Kingsville on business in the interest of the cotton classing department of College.

L. A. Huff has gone to Houston on business.

Mrs. W. M. Teller has returned to her home in Houston after a pleasant visit to her brother and sister, Hugo Jahn and Mrs. John Fickey.

C. L. Beason, county agent, went to Millican yesterday to investigate the disease among cattle there.

Mrs. Walter Higgs and daughter, Miss Neville, returned from Waco yesterday after visiting relatives and friends there.

Mrs. L. P. Yeargin of Dallas and Miss Willie Carter of Waxahachie, who have been visiting their sister, Mrs. Will Poindexter, have returned to their homes.

The most brilliant social affair of the season was the reception given Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Milton Lawrence Parker when she gave opportunity to her Bryan friends to meet Mrs. George Samuel Parker, Jr., and Mrs. John Michael Lawrence, Jr., from four to six o'clock at her home on College avenue.

Joe B. and George Walker of Alexander were visitors in the city today.

Mrs. R. H. Berry returned to her home in Waco Tuesday, after a delightful visit with Mrs. W. S. Higgs.

Mrs. Oliver J. Parks was called to Kansas City, Mo., this week to be with her mother who is quite ill following a serious operation which she underwent a few weeks ago. News from her bedside are very unfavorable, and the many friends of Mrs. Park sympathize with her in her anxiety for the recovery of her mother.

Mrs. John Dee Conlee is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. A. McCordale at Midway, Madison county.

Mrs. A. W. Reynolds and little son Bert Jr. of Canton, South Dakota, are expected in a few days to be the guests of Mrs. Reynolds's sister, Mrs. Robert S. Webb Jr. Mrs. Reynolds is pleasantly remembered in Bryan as Miss Belle Ferguson, and her friends are looking forward to her promised visit with pleasure.

Mrs. Mattie Mahwinney has returned from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Hudson Myres at Houston. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have moved from Houston to Cisco, Texas, where he has a splendid position in the railroad offices.

## MUSCOGEE WOMAN TELLS OF CHANGE

Mrs. Lowe Gains Twenty-Five Pounds By Taking Tanlac—Health Perfect Now

"I have gained twenty-five pounds by taking Tanlac and I just can't tell how happy I am to get my health back," declared Mrs. Mary E. Lowe, 440 N. Cherokee St., Muskogee, Ok.

"Three years ago while we were living in Rosedale, Kansas, I broke down completely and had to give up my position. My nerves just seemed to collapse, and I became so weak and run-down I could hardly get around. My liver became sluggish and I lost my appetite and didn't seem to care to eat a thing. My stomach was badly disordered and a t. times I felt almost deathly sick. I slept but little and fell off in weight and went from bad to worse until I was alarmed over my condition.

"But Tanlac proved to be just the thing I had been needing, and I certainly am glad I took my friends' advice and tried it. Five bottles have restored my health just perfectly. I have been built up wonderfully and feel so well and strong I never will be able to praise Tanlac enough. It is the best medicine in the world and I am all the time recommending it to my friends."

Tanalac is sold in Bryan by N. A. Stewart and all leading druggists.

ZETO'S LEAVE FOR ITALY

Rev. and Mrs. Frank Zeto and Miss Laura Zeto left this morning over the I. & G. N. railway for a four months' visit to their old home in Italy. They will go by way of St. Louis, thence to New York and expect to set sail from there in about ten days. This splendid band of missionaries have many friends in Bryan among both the Americans, Italians, Bohemians and others that wish them bon voyage and a safe return to Bryan, their adopted home.

DURANGO LONG STAPLE COTTON To the Cotton Growers of Texas:

This is to certify that I have handled a number of bales of cotton produced from the Durango Seed, furnished to farmers in Ellis county during the past season, and I know from my own observation that Durango Cotton is superior to any other cotton that has been offered on the Ennis market, and that the staple will command a premium over Mebane, Lone Star or other varieties of cotton of ordinary staple length. I have paid a premium for Durango Cotton the past season, and will be in the market to buy this cotton the coming season, at full value.

Cotton of 1-18 in. strong staple, like the Durango will always sell more readily, and bring a better price than other varieties of staple of less strength and length.

I heartily recommend Durango Cotton to any one desiring a better staple cotton. Respectfully,

C. O. MORELAND, Cotton Buyer.

Get these seed from Ennis Cotton Oil and Manufacturing Co., Box 40, Ennis, Texas, S. H. Dunlap, manager, or Mrs. C. S. Gainer, Bryan.

For Job Printing "On Time and Right" phone The Eagle Printing Co., the Quality Printers.

## CARE OF THE FLOCK FOR EGG PRODUCTION IN BRAZOS COUNTY

(By T. J. Conway, Poultry Husbandman, A. & M. College)

College Station, Texas, April 6.—In every part of the country, Texas especially, the production of fine quality table eggs is a very remunerative business. The production of such during winter is doubly profitable. The past winter, eggs were very high in price and difficult to obtain, due to a great extent to their scarcity and also because of unusual market conditions. To profit by the demand and prices of next winter, it is necessary to prepare now and gradually place yourself in a position to be able to enjoy the profits of the coming year.

During November, December and January, eggs sell for the highest because this is the unnatural season for production, as the weather is cold, wet and very uncomfortable. In such seasons the skill and care of the poultry raiser is shown in the results. The exercise of the bird is limited in winter as compared with the unlimited range afforded in the spring; the supply of green food has entirely disappeared; there are no grubs worms or insects abundant to supply these things if good production is desired.

The reproductive organs of a hen are very sensitive and respond to good treatment. The activity of the reproductive organs depend very much on (1) Nourishment; (2) Comfort; (3) Regularity; (4) Constitutional Vigor; (5) Exercise. The absence of any one of these will greatly retard production.

Before proceeding further, a few facts may be very timely mentioned, without which good results can never be obtained, namely:

- (1) Well bred birds—birds bred for production.
- (2) Birds which have been hatched early enough to be in condition to lay during the winter.
- (3) Properly raised stock.
- (4) Stock fed properly—of good growing rations.
- (5) House suitable and comfortably located.

If you are just starting, the selection of the breed can best be left to you. The best advice given is to choose the breed you like best, although a few suggestions will greatly help. The egg breeds are the Mediterranean class of fowls, composed of the Leghorns, Minorcas, Anconas, Spanish and Andalusians. These are the layers of white eggs and are very prolific, producing the largest number of eggs of any breed. The Texas and New Orleans markets show a preference and pay a premium for the white shelled eggs. If you want only enough eggs for home use, the general purpose breeds—layers of brown shelled eggs may be kept. However, even though you intend keeping only enough to supply your table, you will have a surplus, which, if they are white shelled will bring you a greater premium on the market.

In case you already have a flock, it would be advisable to first cull out all the sick and weak looking ones, then all over three years old, and also all that have the appearance of poor producers. It would then be well to cull, so as to have a flock producing eggs all of the same color and if possible of the same shape and size. A basket of eggs all of the same color is not only more attractive and brings a better market price, but gives you a greater feeling of satisfaction.

It is a well known fact that the first two years are the most productive ones in the number of eggs laid. The pullet year is the year of greatest production. Birds always lay most during their first laying period. For this reason, depend as much as possible on pullets for winter eggs. They should, therefore, be hatched this spring, early enough so that by winter they are at least five or six months old, which is the age a pullet usually is before consistent laying can be expected. Late hatches are to be avoided, as they produce small late maturing birds which lay small eggs and also a small number of them. Then, also, very early hatches are desirable, as the hatches are liable to be small, and the fertility will run rather low due to the restricted exercise of the birds, and the limited amount of green material, also the cost of raising is also much higher, better houses and more attention to the young chick is necessary.

If many chicks are to be hatched, the incubator is by far the best method. Hatching large numbers by the natural method requires the service of very many hens, which must be fed regularly and whose time could be more profitably spent in laying eggs. Incubator hatched chicks are just as strong, healthy and vigorous as the hen hatched, and many times the number is very much greater. In the spring, an energetic farmer who owns a large incubator can make quite a side income hatching for his neighbors after his own hatching is finished.

After all hatching, thoroughly disinfect the incubator, using 5% solution zenoleum, this insures against the spread of any contagious infection through the succeeding hatches. It is surprising the amount of diseases that may be spread by careless management of the incubator. When the chick is just hatched, it is then very susceptible to any form of disease and if the environment is unsanitary, few chicks will be taken from the machine and very few of them will be raised. To survive the hatching and raising periods and then be expected to mature into a fine producer, a chick cannot be handicapped in the least by poor hatching.

For the average farmer, an incubator of 150 or 250 egg capacity is a very good size. With this machine, he can hatch all his chicks in two or three hatches, and each time have a large enough number of chicks to make it worth his attention. The se-

lection of the strong vigorous chicks should be at the time they are removed from the incubator as it does not pay to try to raise any that appear to be weak and sickly. All through the growing season, a rigid culling should take place, removing all that show any lack of constitutional vigor or the least sickly. These may be housed separately, and forced along to fatten, but if there is only a small number each time, it is better to kill and burn them. As soon as sex can be determined, the cockerels should be separated from the pullets and housed separately to fatten as broilers. The cockerels can usually be distinguished by their tail feathers, their pronounced combs, and their large bodies. When nine or ten weeks old, the surplus cockerels should be sold as broilers. Leghorns make the best broilers when at this age, as after this they fail to put on flesh very fast and begin to mature. At nine or ten weeks old they should weigh one to one and a half pounds. The pullets should then be given good care and management and brought to maturity as rapidly as is consistent with normal body growth and development. The growth should always be uniform and steady. The birds should not be retarded or hastened too much as either will arrest development and make them unreliable winter layers. Free range with plenty of green food and shade is ideal for very good development. They should have access to dry mash all during the growing period. Grit, shell and charcoal should always be available and in easy reach of the chick. Sour milk or buttermilk is very nutritious and healthful, and if possible, should be fed from the time the chicks leave the incubator. It is a very fine agent in the prevention of white diarrhea. Work at Storrs, Connecticut, has clearly demonstrated this, quoting from their Bulletin No. 88, "That the feeding of sour milk to chicks which are exposed to or suffering with white diarrhea infection, is beneficial, is indicated in the foregoing experiment. In every instance, the mortality was lower in broods which received the sour milk than in corresponding broods that did not. In several of the experiments, the number of deaths in the pens which were not supplied with sour milk, was at least double that of pens which received it, and in one case, the ration was approximately (3 to 1). It should be understood that where sour milk was used it was given to the chicks early in life and kept constantly before them."

To quote further—"The most surprising results which have been obtained in our feeding investigations, are those which bear on the growth and vigor of the chicks. There was a constant gain in weight of the chicks which were fed sour milk over corresponding broods which were not. At the time of this writing, the average weights of the former are fully double those of the other group. Not only is this difference most apparent in the pens which were affected, but also in the check or control pens. Besides the difference in weights, there were other important marks difference in growth and vigor. The sour milk chicks were of more nearly uniform size than the others and they appeared to be stronger and better developed. The males in the sour milk pens began to crow earlier than the others."

A wet mash made by adding sour milk or buttermilk to the dry mash is very fine, but requires more skill in feeding than the dry mash, as there is greater danger in overfeeding. A good mash for the growing pullets is: 3 lbs. wheat bran; 3 lbs. wheat shorts (or middling); 4 lbs. ground milo or kaffir; 3 lbs. beef scraps; 1 lb. bone meal; Grain ration: 5 lbs. kaffir or milo (whole); 3 lbs. cracked corn.

These two rations to be hopped-fed and before the birds all day. To hasten development, a wet mash of the above may be fed once a day or occasionally. Feed only what the birds will clean up in a few minutes. The pullets should be fed the ration until maturity, which is from five to eight months, depending on the breed and the care given the chicks. Leghorns usually mature earlier than the other breeds.

To make good winter layers, the birds should be brought to maturity by the first of October or the first part of November and should be put into winter quarters by the middle or the last of September. This gives the birds a chance to become accustomed to their new quarters and they will thus begin consistent laying earlier. If during October and November, you have a production of 25 to 30 per cent it will be rather easy to continue this or at least get a reasonable production during the wet and cold season, but if your production is only 10 per cent, your chances of good winter or cold weather production are very poor.

## WILL APPOINT CENSOR OF MOVIES AT DENISON

(By Associated Press)

Denison, Texas, April 7.—An ordinance providing for a board of censors which will pass on all moving pictures, vaudeville acts and road shows appearing in Denison has passed its first reading without opposition. It must pass a second and third reading to become a law.

Under the provisions of the ordinance sex plays, pictures of banditry and lawlessness and the showing of nude and semi-nude pictures are banned. Vaudeville and shows of all kinds with naughty jokes and lines and undue display of the human figure are also taboo.

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## New Bargains at Lower Prices

## AT M. Bonneville

On The Corner West of Main Street

MORE GOODS RACKET SAME MONEY STORE LESS MONEY

## A Trainload of Bargains For April

During last month when business was extremely dull in the Primary Markets, our buyers were very active, placing large orders at new low prices on staple merchandise. Among some of the wonderful purchases made are as follows:

SHOES, OXFORDS AND SLIPPERS	MEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHING
Children's Barefoot Sandals at bargain price of \$1.25, 98c	Boys' Blue Chambray Shirts, extra quality.....50c
Children's Baby Doll Slippers at.....\$1.50, \$1.25 and 98c	Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers at each.....45c
Misses White Dress Canvas Slippers, sizes 11 to 2 at.....\$1.75, \$1.50 and \$1.25	Men's Fine Nansook Union Suits, \$1.25 value at.....75c
See our new line Ladies' Kid and Pattern Leather Slippers and Oxfords, big bargains \$3.95, \$3.50, \$3.25 and \$2.98	Boys' Caps, special each.....50c and 39c
New line Dress White Canvas Slippers, all styles at.....\$2.89, \$2.50, \$2.25, \$1.98, \$1.50	Just received 100 dozen pairs Men's Hose, all colors, pair.....20c, 15c and 10c
Men's Work Shoes, some big values, per yard.....\$2.98, \$2.75, \$2.50 and.....\$1.98	Boys' and Men's Fine Dress Hats, bargain, \$2.98, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c and.....50c
	Men's Fine Dress Shirts with or without collar, special at.....\$1.25 and \$1.00

Dry Goods Department
Girls' White Dresses, nicely trimmed and made, ages 6 to 14 at.....\$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25
Ladies' Parasols, \$1.75 value.....98c
Ladies' Beach Vests, with tape, special each.....15c
500 yards light or dark Calico, special per yd.....12 1-2c
1000 yards of Fancy Voil, 39c value at per yd.....25c
Large Cotton Towels, special at.....25c and 15c

## Extra Good Bargains

Table Oil Cloth, per yd. 32 1-2c. Unbleached Domestic, heavy quality, per yard, 12 1-2c. Ladies' Rib Vests with tape, 15c. 10-4 Unbleached Sheeting, per yard, 39 1-2c. Big line of Ladies' and Misses' and Children's Hose at 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c pair; men's going at same. Ladies' Blouse Waists at \$1.25. Ladies' Shirt Waists from \$3.98 to 98c each. Bed Tick per yard, 15c. Boys' Fanny Skull Caps, 15c. New line up-to-date Corsets, 98c. Boys' Overalls, all blue denim, heavy, ages 7-15, 75c and 98c. Men's Balbriggan Under Shirts and Drawers, special 45c each. Men's Good Quality Blue Work Shirts, 65c, 75c, 98c. Men's Union Summer Weight Suits at 75c and 89c each. Boys' Blue Chambray Shirts, 50c. Men's or Ladies' Parasols, 98c. Boys' Rah Rah Hats, new style, 50c. Men's Extra Heavy Work Pants, \$1.65. Men's Pin Check extra heavy Work Pants, \$1.98. Men's Blue Serge Dress Pants, special \$2.98. Men's Handkerchiefs, 2 for 15c. Men's Dress Shirts with collar and without, 95c. We call your attention to our line of new, up-to-date Ladies' and Misses' Oxfords and Men's and Boys' Work and Dress Shoes. We are offering these shoes at 50 per cent less than you could buy them a year ago. Try us on shoes! Window Shades, 75c. Dish Pans, 35c and 49c. Milk Pans, 5c to 25c each. Galvanized Tubs, \$1.48, \$1.25, \$1.00. Tin Sifter, 25c. Cups and Saucers, \$1.10 per set. Dinner Plates, per set, \$1.15. Thousands of other bargains going during this sale at 100 per cent less than can be bought elsewhere.

If You Want Low Prices We Have Them

Mrs. Cortines, the official nurse, serving with the federal board at A. & M. College has returned from a business trip to U. S. Public Hospital No. 25 at Camp Logan, Houston, in the interest of the disabled ex-service men who have been sent there from Brazos county.

Mrs. S. H. Bateman has returned to her home in Mart, after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. DeWitt Graham on East 24th street.

Mrs. M. Blaydes, of Dallas, is a guest at the home of her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Griffin.